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COBOL COMPILER VALIDATION SUMMARY REPORT.(U)
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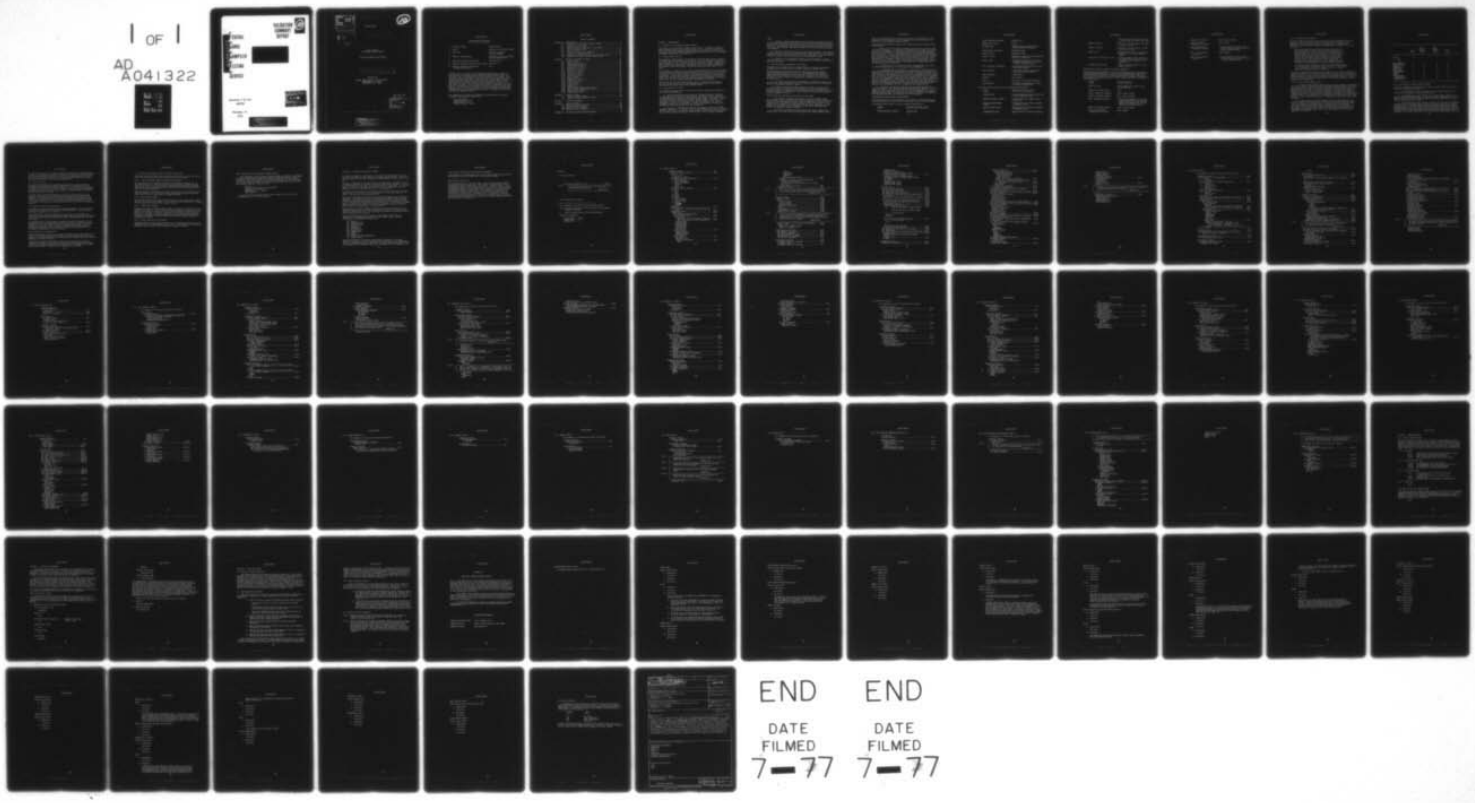

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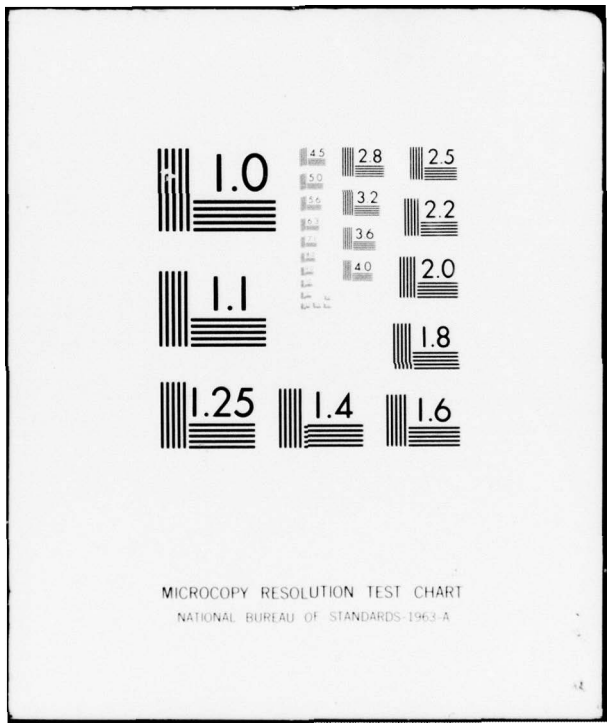
1.0
1.1
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4.5
5.0
MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

FEDERAL COBOL COMPILER TESTING SERVICE

VALIDATION SUMMARY REPORT

(10)

Department of the Navy
(ADPESO)

Washington, D.C.
20376

(10)

CCVS74-VSR235

Lec 1403

COBOL COMPILER
VALIDATION SUMMARY REPORT

VALIDATION NUMBER CCVS74-VSR235

Prepared By:

FEDERAL COBOL COMPILER TESTING SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20376

CCVS74-VSR235

COBOL COMPILER VALIDATION

1.	Validation Number	CCVS74-VSR235
2.	Vendor	Honeywell Information Systems
3.	Mainframe	Honeywell Series 60 Level 66 (66/80)
4.	Compiler Identification	Honeywell Information Systems Level 66 COBOL, CB3.0
5.	Operating System Identification	GCOS Release 3I
6.	Compiler Validation System Version Number	CCVS74 2.0
7.	Federal Information Processing Standard Publication	21-1

*PLEASE NOTE. The Federal COBOL Compiler Testing Service may make full and free public disclosure of the Validation Summary Report (VSR) in accordance with the "Freedom of Information Act" (5 U.S.C. #552). The results of this validation are only for the purpose of satisfying United States Government requirements, and apply only to the Computer System, Operating System release, and compiler version identified in the VSR. The COBOL Compiler Validation System is used to determine, insofar as is practical, the degree to which the subject compiler conforms to the Federal COBOL Standard. Thus, the VSR is necessarily discretionary and judgmental. The United States Government does not represent or warrant that the statements, or any one of them, set forth in the VSR are accurate or complete. The VSR is not meant to be used for the purpose of publicizing the findings summarized therein.

For information concerning this compiler you can contact the vendor's designated representative named below:

Dr. Clair Miller
HISI, Honeywell Center
7900 Westpark Drive
McLean, Virginia 22101

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SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Validation Summary Report

The purpose of the Validation Summary Report (VSR) is to identify individual COBOL language elements whose implementation does not conform to American National Standard Programming Language COBOL, X3.23-1974, and to Federal Standard COBOL as adopted from the American National Standard by Federal Information Processing Standard 21-1 (FIPS PUB 21-1).

1.2 Preparation of the VSR

The Validation Summary Report is prepared by analyzing the results of running the COBOL Compiler Validation System (CCVS). The COBOL Compiler Validation System consists of audit routines containing features of Federal Standard COBOL, their related data, and an executive routine (VP-routine) which prepares the audit routines for compilation. Each audit routine is a COBOL program which includes many tests and supporting procedures indicating the result of the tests.

The testing of a compiler in a particular hardware/operating system environment is accomplished by compiling and executing each audit routine. The report produced by each routine tells whether the compiler passed or failed the tests in the routine. If the compiler rejects some language elements by terminating compilation, giving fatal diagnostic messages, or terminating execution abnormally, then the test containing the code the compiler was unable to process is deleted and the audit routine compilation and execution repeated.

The compilation listings and the output reports of the audit routines constitute the raw data from which the members of the Federal COBOL Compiler Testing Service produce a Validation Summary Report.

1.3 Organization of the VSR

The Validation Summary Report is made up of several sections the contents of which are described below.

a. Section 2 summarizes the results of the compilation and execution of the programs comprising the COBOL Compiler Validation System. Section 2 is subdivided into a subsection representing each level of each module defined in American National Standard Programming Language COBOL, X3.23-1974. Each subsection contains a list of all of the language elements which must be implemented in order to claim support of that level/module. The list of language elements will be annotated to include a description of both syntax and semantic errors detected during the validation.

b. Section 3 - FIPS PUB 21-1 defines four Federal levels of the COBOL Standard. Section 3.1 of the VSR lists the discrepancies described in Section 2 by the Federal level in which the problem occurs. Section 3.2 lists discrepancies for the Report Writer Module, which is not a part of Federal Standard

COBOL.

c. Section 4 contains information which describes the software environment in which the compiler was tested. This includes the name anc version of the cperating system; the implementor-names which were used in the Environment Division of the programs comprising the CCVS; the options used with the compiler; and if applicable, information regarding the use of compiler optimization features.

d. Section 5 contains the results of the ASCII validation. The purpose of these tests is to ascertain whether magnetic tapes written in ASCII code and with ANSI standard labels, and card decks with ASCII code, can be transported between the system being validated and a foreign computer system.

e. Appendix A is the Validation Summary Working Document, a workino paper resulting from the compilation and execution of the CCVS, and from which the VSR is derived.

1.4 Abstract Covering Compliance to ANS COBOL

Definition of an Implementation of American National Standard Programming Language COBOL (excerpts from X3.23-1974, Chapter 1, Section 1.5).

An implementation is defined to meet the requirements of the American Naticnal Standard COBOL specification if that implementation includes a fully implemented specified level of each of the functional processing modules and of the Nucleus as defined in this Standard. It follows from this that, in order to meet the requirements of this Standard, an implementation must:

a. Not require the inclusion of substitute or additional language elements in the source program, in order to accomplish any part of the function of any of the standard language elements.

b. Accept all standard language elements contained in a given level of a module which is specified as being included in the implementation, except as specifically exempted (as pertaining to specific hardware components for which support is not claimed). See "Elements that Pertain to Specific Hardware Components" below.

These points are of particular pertinence in two areas:

(1) There are throughout the American National Standard COBOL specification certain language elements whose syntax, or effect, is specified to be, in part, implementor-defined. While the implementor specifies the constraints on that portion of each element's syntax or rules that is indicated in this Standard to be implementor-defined, such constraints may not include any requirement for the inclusion in the source program of substitute or additional language elements.

(2) When a function is provided outside the source program that accomplishes a function specified by any particular standard COBOL element,

then the implementation must not require, except for Environment Division elements, the specification of that external function in place of or in addition to that standard language element:

The following qualifications apply to the American National Standard COBOL specification:

a. There are certain language elements which pertain to specific types of hardware components. In order for an implementation to meet the requirements of this standard, the implementor must specify the minimum hardware configuration required for that implementation and the hardware components that it supports. Further, when support is thus claimed for a specific hardware component, all standard language elements that pertain to that component must be implemented if the module in which they appear is included in the implementation. Language elements that pertain to specific hardware components for which support is not claimed, need not be implemented. However, the absence of such elements from an implementation of American National Standard COBOL must be specified.

b. An implementation of American National Standard COBOL may include the ENTER statement or not, at the option of the implementor.

c. An implementation that includes, in addition to a specified level of each of the functional processing modules and of the Nucleus, elements or functions that either are not defined in the American National Standard COBOL specification or are defined in a given level of a standard module not otherwise included in the implementation, meets the requirements of this Standard. This is true even though it may imply the extension of the list of reserved words by the implementor, and prevent proper compilation of some programs that meet the requirements of this Standard. The implementor must specify any optional language (language not defined in a specified level but defined elsewhere in the Standard) or extensions (language elements or functions not defined in this Standard) that are included in the implementation.

d. In general, the American National Standard COBOL specification specifies no upper limit on such things as the number of statements in a program, the number of operands permitted in certain statements, etc. It is recognized that these limits will vary from one implementation of American National Standard COBOL to another and may prevent the proper compilation of some programs that meet the requirements of this standard.

IMPLEMENTOR-DEFINED LANGUAGE SPECIFICATIONS

The language elements in the following lists depend on implementor definitions to complete the specificaton of the syntax or rules for the elements.

The elements whose syntax is partly implementor-defined are:

Element	Implementor-Defined Aspect
SOURCE-COMPUTER paragraph	computer-name

OBJECT-COMPUTER paragraph	computer-name
MEMORY SIZE clause	integer
alphabet-name	implementor-name; whether implementor-names are provided.
SPECIAL-NAMES paragraph	implementor-name
ASSIGN clause	implementor-name
VALUE OF clause	implementor-name; whether implementor-names are provided.
RERUN clause	implementor-name and the form; the implementor provides at least one of seven specified forms.
CALL and CANCEL statements	relationship between operand and the referenced program.
COPY statement	relationship between library-name text-name, and the library.
ENTER statement	language-name
Margin R	The location.
Area B	The number of character positions.
Qualification	The number of qualifiers; at least five must be supported.

The elements whose effect is partly implementor-defined are:

Element	Implementor-Defined Aspect
alphabet-name	The correspondence between native and foreign character sets.
implementor-name switches	Whether setting can change during execution.
USAGE IS COMPUTATIONAL clause	Representation and whether automatic alignment occurs.
USAGE IS INDEX clause	Representation and whether automatic alignment occurs.
SYNCHRONIZED clause	Whether implicit FILLER positions are

	generated; their effect on the size of group items and redefining items.
ACCEPT statement	Maximum size of one transfer of data in Level 1 Nucleus.
DISPLAY statement	Maximum size of one transfer of data in Level 1 Nucleus.
Numeric test	Representation of valid sign in the absence of the SIGN IS SEPARATE clause.
Comparison of nonnumeric items	Collating sequence, where NATIVE or implementor-name collating sequence is implicitly or explicitly specified.
Arithmetic expressions	Number of places carried for intermediate results.

Elements That Pertain to Specific Hardware Components

The standard language elements in the list that follows pertain to specific types of hardware components. These language elements must be implemented in an implementation of American National Standard COBOL when support is claimed, by the implementor, for the specific types of hardware components to which they pertain, and the module in which they are defined is included in that implementation.

Element	Hardware Component
CODE-SET clause	Device capable of supporting the specified code.
MULTIPLE FILE TAPE clause	Reel
CLOSE...REEL/UNIT statement	Reel or mass storage
CLOSE...NO REWIND statement	Reel or mass storage
OPEN...REVERSED statement	Reel with the capability of making records available in the reversed order; mass-storage with the capability of making records available in the reversed order.
OPEN...NO REWIND statement	Reel or mass storage
OPEN...I-O statement (Sequential I-O only)	Mass storage

OPEN EXTEND statement	Reel or mass storage
REWRITE statement (Sequential I-O only)	Mass storage
SEND...BEFORE/AFTER ADVANCING statement	Devices capable of vertical positioning; devices capable of action based on mnemonic-names.
USE...I-O (Sequential I-O only)	Mass storage
WRITE...BEFORE/AFTER ADVANCING	Devices capable of vertical positioning; devices capable of action based on mnemonic-name.

1.5 The Federal COBOL Standard

The COBOL compiler validation results enclosed in this document reflect the degree to which the subject COBOL compiler implements the Federal COBOL Standard. The Federal COBOL Standard is essentially the same as the American National Standard Programming Language COBOL, X3.23-1974, with two exceptions:

> The Federal COBOL Standard defines 4 levels and the ANSI Standard defines only the minimum COBOL implementation and the full standard. Low and High levels of the Federal COBOL Standard (see 1.5.1) correspond to the above two ANSI levels (minus the Report Writer module). Two additional levels, low-intermediate and high-intermediate have been included in the Federal Standard between the highest and lowest subsets. These additional levels accommodate hardware which cannot support the full standard, but which is capable of implementing more than the minimum standard.
>
> The Federal COBOL Standard states that the Report Writer Module is not mandatory in any Federal level, but that the specifications contained in X3.23-1974 should be used to the extent practical, consistent with requirements.

The Federal COBOL Standard requires that a compiler contain as a minimum the elements specified in at least one of the Federal levels. No restrictions are imposed on the inclusion of selected features from higher levels or even unique vendor extensions. Compatibility among various implementations of a given level containing additional features must be controlled by management imposed standards and restrictions.

1.5.1 Federal Standard COBOL Levels

a. Federal Standard COBOL specifications are the language specifications contained in American National Standard Programming Language COBOL, X3.23-1974. For purposes of the Federal Standard, the modules defined in X3.23-1974 are combined into four levels. Not all computers are large enough to accommodate a COBOL compiler containing the full ANSI Standard. Therefore, the Federal Government requires that all compilers acquired by its agencies contain as a minimum one of the four Federal levels, depending on machine size, configuration and user needs. The knowledge that all computers will support at least one of these four subsets simplifies the task of developing machine-independent COBOL programs.

b. The four levels of Federal Standard COBOL are identified as: Low, Low-Intermediate, High-Intermediate, and High. Each Federal Standard COBOL level is composed of either the high or low levels of the nucleus and ten of the eleven Functional Processing Modules (FPMs) defined in X3.23-1974. The four Federal Standard COBOL levels are reflected in the following table. The numbers in the table refer to the level within the FPM or nucleus as designated in X3.23-1974, and a dash in the table denotes that the corresponding FPM is omitted.

	Low Level	Low Inter-mediate Level	High Inter-mediate Level	High Level
NUCLEUS	1	1	2	2
FPMs				
TABLE HANDLING	1	1	2	2
SEQUENTIAL I-O	1	1	2	2
RELATIVE I-O	-	1	2	2
INDEXED I-O	-	-	-	2
SORT-MERGE	-	-	1	2
REPORT WRITER	-	-	-	-
SEGMENTATION	-	1	1	2
LIBRARY	-	1	1	2
DEBUG	-	1	2	2
INTER-PROGRAM COMMUNICATION	-	1	2	2
COMMUNICATION	-	-	2	2

1.5.2 Conformance to Federal Standard COBOL

A compiler implemented in conformance to Federal Standard COBOL must meet at least the following requirements.

a. The implementation must include all of the language elements of at least one of the levels of Federal Standard COBOL.

b. The implementation must meet all of the requirements defined in American National Standard COBOL, X3.23-1974, Section I, paragraph 1.5, Definition of An Implementation of American National Standard COBOL which is provided in section 1.4 of this VSR.

c. The implementation must provide a facility for the user to optionally specify a level of Federal Standard COBOL for monitoring his source program at compile time. The monitoring will be an analysis of the syntax used in a source program against the syntax included in the specified level of Federal Standard COBOL. Any syntax used in the source program that does not conform to that allowed by the user selected level of Federal Standard COBOL will be diagnosed. The syntax diagnosed as not conforming to the specified level will

be identified to the user through a diagnostic message on the source program listing. The diagnostic message will contain, at least: (1) The identification of the source program line number in which the nonconforming syntax occurs, (2) the identification of the level of Federal Standard COBOL that supports the syntax or that the syntax is nonstandard COBOL.

1.6. Use of the VSR

The Federal COBOL Compiler Testing Service may make full and free public disclosure of the Validation Summary Report (VSR) in accordance with the "Freedom of Information Act" (5 U.S.C. #552). The results of the validation are only for the purpose of satisfying United States Government requirements, and apply only to the computer system, operating system release, and compiler version identified in the VSR.

The COBOL Compiler Validation System is used to determine, insofar as is practical, the degree to which the subject compiler conforms to the COBOL Standard. Thus, the VSR is necessarily discretionary and judgmental. The United States Government does not represent or warrant that the statements, or any one of them, set forth in the VSR are accurate or complete. The VSR is not meant to be used for the purpose of publicizing the findings summarized therein.

1.7 Sources of Additional Information

FIPS PUB 21-1 defines the Federal COBOL Language Standard. This publication is available from the Office of ADP Standards Management, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., 20234.

The detailed COBOL language specifications are given in the publication "American National Standard Programming Language COBOL, X3.23-1974", available from the American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, New York 10018.

An explanation of the COBOL Compiler Validation System is contained in the CCVS User's Guide. This document explains how to run the compiler validation system. The User's Guide and a magnetic tape containing a copy of the CCVS programs are available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia, 22151. (Ordering information can be obtained from the Federal COBOL Compiler Testing Service.)

1.8. Requests for Interpretation

Questions regarding this VSR or the CCVS in general should be forwarded to the FCCTS. If any problem cannot be adequately resolved through the FCCTS, the request for interpretation will be forwarded to the Federal COBOL Interpretation Committee for final resolution.

A brochure describing the validation process including the procedures for requesting a validation and resolution of questions involving interpretation of the current Federal Standard is available from the Department of the Navy, Federal COBOL Compiler Testing Service, Washington, D.C. 20376.

1.9 Modules and Language Elements Excluded from Testing

During an official validation, certain CCVS tests may not be used, and certain facilities provided by the subject compiler may not be tested.

1.9.1 Federal Standard COBOL Approved Interpretations

The National Bureau of Standards published in the Federal Register Vol. 41 No. 179, September 14, 1976, an approved interpretation of Federal Standard COBOL as pertains to the evaluation of arithmetic expressions in the COMPUTE statements. This interpretation states that "size of the intermediate result field is implementor-defined."

Since the results of evaluating arithmetic expressions are not predictable, all COMPUTE statements and IF statements containing arithmetic expressions have been removed from the COBOL Compiler Validation System.

1.9.2 Report Writer Module

FIPS PUB 21-1 excludes the Report Writer Module from the Federal COBOL Standard. However, the Report Writer Module is still tested during a validation if support for that module is claimed by the compiler vendor.

1.9.3 Communication Module

Although it is part of Federal Standard COBOL as defined by FIPS PUB 21-1, the Communication Module is not currently tested in the course of an official validation for two specific reasons. First, a large volume of requests for interpretation on this module have been submitted to the cognizant ANSI committee (X3J4) for resolution. Secondly, facilities for testing were insufficient to determine the validity of the Communication Module test programs during the development of CCVS74.

1.9.4 Vendor Omissions or Extensions

Language elements are not tested which have been legitimately omitted from the implementation by the implementor (refer to 1.4). Additionally, no implementor extensions to the standard COBOL language are tested in any way.

1.10 Timeliness of the Validation Summary Reports

The timeliness of the Validation Summary Report is important. Compilers and their related operating system software are modified several times a year. The Compiler Validation System used to validate compilers is also updated during the life of the system. Therefore to ensure that the latest version of both the vendor's compiler and the Validation System are the latest officially released versions, check with the:

Director
Federal COBOL Compiler Testing Service
Department of the Navy
Washington, D. C. 20376
(202) 697-1247

Please use the Validation Summary Report number of this report when corresponding with the Testing Service.

SECTION 2. DETAILED EVALUATION OF ERRORS.

This section summarizes the results of the compilation and execution of the programs comprising the COBOL Compiler Validation System (CCVS). The version of the CCVS used during this validation is shown inside the front cover of the VSR.

Section 2 is made up of a variable number of subsections. The number of subsections is dependent on the Level of Federal COBOL being validated. There will be a subsection for each level of each module which is validated. If the high level of a module is validated then there will be two subsections for that module; one for the low level and one for the high level.

A validation of the low level of Federal Standard COBOL would result in three subsections being present. One for Nucleus level 1, one for Sequential I-O level 1, and one for Table Handling level 1.

Each error or deviation noted in this section makes reference to a program or functional COBOL module contained in Appendix A (Validation Summary Working Document). This reference provides the documented results of an occurrence of errors/deviations detected during the running of the CCVS using the compiler within the environment identified within this document. The Validation Summary Working Document is presented in sequence by functional module, functional module level and program number as defined below.

Each program in the COBOL Compiler Validation System is identified by a 5-character program name. The name associates the routine with the functional processing module and level of American National Standard Programming Language COBOL tested within the program.

The five character name has the general format XXNMM. The first two characters are alphabetic and identify the functional module tested by the program. The permissable values are:

NC - Nucleus
TH - Table Handling
SQ - Sequential I-O
RL - Relative I-O
IX - Indexed I-O
ST - Sort-Merge
RW - Report Writer
SG - Segmentation
LB - Library
DB - Debug
IC - Inter-Program Communication
CM - Communication

The third character of the audit routine name is either a 1 or 2, and identifies the level of the functional module being tested. Each module and level is represented by several programs. The fourth and fifth characters of the program name are sequence numbers for programs which test features in the

same level of the same functional processing module.

As an example, the program name NC210 is the tenth program in the series of routines which test the second level of the Nucleus module.

Description of Section 2.

Each error/deviation is noted by number in the left hand margin opposite the language element in question. This number is used in section 3 to categorize errors by Federal level (See 1.5.1). Inserted directly below the language element is a brief description of the error. To the right of the langauge element is a page reference to X3.23-1974, American National Standard Programming Language COBOL. The reference at the end of the description of the error is to Appendix A which contains the detailed information collected during the validation. The reference is made up of the routine name followed by an A or B (A for compile time or syntax error and B for execution time or semantic error) and a number which makes the error unique in Appendix A.

Example:

2.1 Nucleus Level 1

.
.
.

Operational symbols: S V P II-21

2.1.9 ----------
* The scaling character 'P' is not permitted in a
* PICTURE character-string.
* (NC101.A.2)

.
.
.

2.2 Sequential I-O Level 1

2.1.9 represents the ninth error for Nucleus Level 1

II-21 represents the page in X3.23-1974 where the language element is defined

* Boxes the description of the error/deviation

NC101.A.2 represents:

Program name - NC101
Syntax error - A
second error - 2

2.1 NUCLEUS LEVEL 1

2.1.1

* The characters COPY within a comment-entry character-
* string were syntax-scanned and treated as a COPY verb.
* (LB201 A.1)

2.1.2

* A test failed which depended on a data description which,
* together with its constituent elementary items, was
* packed together with more than one level number and data
* description per line image.
* (NC205 B.1)

BY identifier
GIVING identifier
ROUNDED phrase
SIZE ERROR phrase
The PERFORM statement. II-78
procedure-name
THRU phrase
TIMES phrase
The STOP statement II-85
literal

2.1.3

```
*    The STOP literal statement was not executed when figurative
*    constants were used for the literal.
*                                                    (NC109 B.1)
```

RUN
The SUBTRACT statement II-89
identifier/literal series
FROM identifier
GIVING identifier
ROUNDED phrase
SIZE ERROR phrase

2.2 NUCLEUS LEVEL 2

All elements of 1 NUC 1,2 are a part of 2 NUC 1,2

literal

2.2.1

```
*    A test failed which employs complex abbreviated
*    relational and logical conditions.
*                                        (NC214 B.1)
```

2.2.2

```
*    An incorrect delimiter value was returned to the DELIMITER
*    IN identifier when DELIMITED BY ALL ZERO was used with the
*    UNSTRING statement.
*                                        (NC218 B.1)
```

2.3 TABLE HANDLING LEVEL 1

2.4 TABLE HANDLING LEVEL 2

All elements of 1 TBL 1.2 are a part of 2 TBL 1.2

Data Division
- The OCCURS clause III-2
  - integer-1 TO integer-2 DEPENDING ON data-name
  - ASCENDING/DESCENDING data-name
    - data-name series
  - ASCENDING/DESCENDING series

Procedure Division
- The SEARCH statement. III-7
  - VARYING phrase
  - AT END phrase
  - WHEN phrase
- The SEARCH ALL statement. III-7
  - AT END phrase
  - WHEN phrase

2.5 SEQUENTIAL I-O LEVEL 1

2.5.1

```
*    The system advanced six extra lines in addition to that
*    specified by the ADVANCING clause in the program whenever
*    that advance crossed the horizontal perforations demarcating
*    a physical printer page (form).
*                                                  (SQ101 B.1)
```

2.6 SEQUENTIAL I-O LEVEL 2

All elements of 1 SEQ 1,2 are a part of 2 SEQ 1,2

2.6.1

```
*    Extraneous characters appeared on certain report lines.
*                                        (SQ213 B.1)
```


2.6.2

```
*    OPEN ... REVERSED is not supported by this system.  This is
*    not an error as OPEN ... REVERSED is a language element that
*    pertains to a specific type of hardware component.  See 1.4.
```

2.7 RELATIVE I-O LEVEL 1

2.8 RELATIVE I-O LEVEL 2

All elements of 1 REL 0,2 are a part of 2 REL 0,2

2.9 INDEXED I-O LEVEL 1

2.10 INDEXED I-O LEVEL 2

All elements of 1 INX 0,2 are a part of 2 INX 0,2

2.11 SORT-MERGE LEVEL 1

Language Concepts
- User-defined words. I-76
  - file-name

Environment Division
- The FILE-CONTROL paragraph. VII-2
- The file control entry. VII-2
  - SELECT clause
  - ASSIGN TO implementor-name clause

Data Division
- File Section. VII-5
- The sort-merge file description entry VII-5
- The DATA RECORDS clause VII-6
- The RECORD CONTAINS clause. VII-7

Procedure Division
- The RELEASE statement VII-12
  - FROM phrase
- The RETURN statement. VII-13
  - INTO phrase
  - AT END phrase
- The SORT statement (only one SORT statement, a STOP RUN statement, and any associated input-output procedures allowed in the nondeclarative portion of a program) VII-14
  - KEY data-name
    - data-name series
  - ASCENDING series
  - DESCENDING series
  - mixed ASCENDING/DESCENDING
  - INPUT PROCEDURE phrase
    - THRU
  - USING phrase
  - OUTPUT PROCEDURE phrase
    - THRU
  - GIVING phrase

2.12 SORT-MERGE LEVEL 2

All elements of 1 SRT 0.2 are a part of 2 SRT 0.2

Environment Division
- The FILE-CONTROL paragraph. VII-2
- The file control entry. VII-2
  - SELECT clause
- The I-O-CONTROL paragraph VII-3
  - SAME RECORD AREA clause
  - SAME SORT/SORT-MERGE AREA clause
  - SAME series

Procedure Division
- The MERGE statement VII-8
  - KEY data-name
    - data-name series
  - ASCENDING series
  - DESCENDING series
  - mixed ASCENDING/DESCENDING
  - COLLATING SEQUENCE phrase
  - USING phrase
  - OUTPUT PROCEDURE phrase
    - THRU
  - GIVING phrase
- The SORT statement (multiple SORT statements are permitted). VII-14
  - COLLATING SEQUENCE phrase

2.13 REPORT WRITER LEVEL 1

2.14 SEGMENTATION LEVEL 1

Language Concepts
- User-defined words. I-76
  - segment-number

Procedure Division
- Segment-numbers IX-4
  - Fixed segment-number range 0 through 49
  - Non-fixed segment-number range 50 through 99
  - All sections with the same segment-number must be together in the source program

2.15 SEGMENTATION LEVEL 2

All elements of 1 SEG 0,2 are a part of 2 SEG 0,2

Environment Division
The OBJECT-COMPUTER paragraph
SEGMENT-LIMIT. IX-5

Procedure Division
Segment-numbers IX-4
Sections with the same segment-number need not be physically contiguous in the source program

2.16 LIBRARY LEVEL 1

2.17 LIBRARY LEVEL 2

All elements of 1 LIB 0.2 are a part of 2 LIB 0.2

Language Concepts
- User-defined words I-76
  - library-name

All divisions
- The COPY statement X-2
  - OF library-name
  - REPLACING phrase

2.18 DEBUG LEVEL 1

Language Concepts
   Special registers. I-80
      DEBUG-ITEM. XI-1

Environment Division
   The SOURCE-COMPUTER paragraph
      WITH DEBUGGING MODE clause. XI-3

Procedure Division
   USE FOR DEBUGGING statement. XI-4
      procedure-name
      procedure-name series
      ALL PROCEDURES

2.18.1
```
*    DEBUG-NAME was incorrect for procedure-names in a GO TO
*    DEPENDING sentence.
*                                        (DB105 B.1)
```

2.18.2
```
*    Debugging declarative procedure not executed for some
*    conditional GO TO statements.
*                                        (DB105 B.2)
```

2.18.3
```
*    DEBUG-NAME was incorrect for some ALTERed paragraph
*    names.
*                                        (DB105 B.3)
```

2.18.4
```
*    DEBUG-NAME was incorrect for one procedure-name in a
*    series of nested PERFORM ranges.
*                                        (DB105 B.4)
```

Debugging lines. XI-10

2.19 DEBUG LEVEL 2

All elements of 1 DEB 0,2 are a part of 2 DEB 0,2

Procedure Division
USE FOR DEBUGGING statement. XI-4
ALL REFERENCES OF identifier series
file-name series
cd-name series

2.20 INTER-PROGRAM COMMUNICATIONS LEVEL 1

2.21 INTER-PROGRAM COMMUNICATIONS LEVEL 2

All elements of 1 IPC 0,2 are a part of 2 IPC 0,2

Procedure Division
The CALL statement. XII-5
identifier

2.21.1 ----------

* Compiler (loader) can not mix CALLs by literal and CALLs
* by identifier in the same program.
* (IC201 B.1)

ON OVERFLOW phrase
The CANCEL statement. XII-7

2.22 COMMUNICATION LEVEL 1

```
*    The COMMUNICATION Module is not currently evaluated as
*    part of an official validation.  See Section 1.9.3.
```

Language Concepts
- User-defined words. I-76
  - cd-name

Data Division
- Communication Section XIII-2
- The communication description entry XIII-3
  - FOR INPUT clause
    - END KEY
    - MESSAGE COUNT
    - MESSAGE DATE
    - MESSAGE TIME
    - SYMBOLIC QUEUE
    - SYMBOLIC SOURCE
    - SYMBOLIC SUB-QUEUE-n
    - STATUS KEY
    - TEXT LENGTH
  - FOR OUTPUT clause
    - DESTINATION COUNT
    - DESTINATION TABLE
      - INDEXED BY
    - ERROR KEY
    - SYMBOLIC DESTINATION
    - STATUS KEY
    - TEXT LENGTH

Procedure Division
- The ACCEPT MESSAGE COUNT statement. XIII-12
- The DISABLE statement XIII-13
  - INPUT
  - OUTPUT
  - KEY identifier/literal
- The ENABLE statement. XIII-15
  - INPUT
  - OUTPUT
  - KEY identifier/literal
- The RECEIVE statement XIII-17
  - MESSAGE
  - INTO identifier
  - NO DATA phrase
- The SEND statement. XIII-20
  - FROM identifier-1 WITH
  - WITH EMI
  - WITH EGI
  - BEFORE/AFTER ADVANCING

identifier-3 LINES
integer LINES
mnemonic-name
PAGE

2.23 COMMUNICATION LEVEL 2

```
*    The COMMUNICATION Module is not currently evaluated as
*    part of an official validation.  See Section 1.9.3.
```

All elements of 1 COM 0.2 are a part of 2 COM 0.2

Communication Section
- The communication description entry. XIII-3
  - FOR INPUT
    - INITIAL

Procedure Division
- The DISABLE statement. XIII-13
  - INPUT
    - TERMINAL
- The ENABLE statement XIII-15
  - INPUT
    - TERMINAL
- The RECEIVE statement. XIII-17
  - SEGMENT
- The SEND statement XIII-20
  - FROM identifier-1
  - WITH identifier-2
  - WITH ESI

SECTION 3. COMPILER STATUS

3.1 Federal Standard COBOL

Section 1.5 explains the four levels of Federal Standard COBOL and their relation to American National Standard COBOL. This section lists the discrepancies described in Section 2 by the Federal level in which the problem occurs. All errors listed for a lower level are also errors in any higher level, even though they are listed only in the lower level. The paragraph number from Section 2 is used to reference the errors in each Federal level.

3.1.1 Low Level

2.1.1 Comment-entry character-string was syntax-scanned
2.1.2 Same-line packing of data descriptions
2.1.3 STOP literal statement not executed
2.5.1 WRITE...ADVANCING; extra lines at page margin

3.1.2 Low-Intermediate Level

2.18.1 ALL PROCEDURES; GO TO...DEPENDING...
2.18.2 ALL PROCEDURES; conditional GO TO (IF...GO TO...)
2.18.3 ALL PROCEDURES; ALTERed procedure-names
2.18.4 ALL PROCEDURES; nested PERFORM ranges

3.1.3 High-Intermediate

2.2.1 Complex abbreviated relational and logical conditions
2.2.2 UNSTRING...DELIMITED BY...DELIMITER IN...
2.6.1 LINAGE clause
2.21.1 CALL by literal and identifier in same program

3.1.4 High Level

None

3.2 American National Standard COBOL

Full American National Standard COBOL consists of the entire set of language elements defined in the ANSI COBOL standard (refer to 1.7). It is also the equivalent of high level Federal Standard COBOL plus the Report Writer module. Therefore, this section lists only those discrepancies found while validating the Report Writer Module.

None

SECTION 4. SOFTWARE ENVIRONMENT

The compiler referenced in this document was validated using the software environment described in this section. When using a modification of the described environment, the compiler may or may not continue to conform to the Standard. It should be noted that during the validation process, an attempt is made to validate as many different options as possible.

The use of compiler options, implementor-names in the Environment Division and any form of optimization which is not described in this report could cause the compiler to produce a program that does not perform according to the specifications of Standard COBOL. Only the environment described in this document has been used with this compiler to satisfy the requirements of FIPS PUB 21-1 and FPMR 101-32.1305.1a. (Any deviations which must be corrected as per the referenced FPMR are described in Sections 2 and 3 of this report.)

1. Options or parameters used on the processor call statement for the compiler: The following options/parameters were used during the validation.

Option specified: NRESET

The above option forces object programs into execution even if "fatal" compile errors are encountered. This option was used during the entire validation run series. In addition, certain programs were rerun trying various combinations of the following options: XREF, MAP, ALTNO, NLSTIN, LL, LIL, HIL, HL.

2. Environment Division implementor-names.

Printer destined files

P1-PRINTER

Tape files

Tn*

Sequential Mass-storage files

Mn*

Random Access files

Rn*

Sort files (SD)

Wn*

Switch names

SWITCH 6

* Where n is a single numeric digit

SWITCH 7

Source Computer name

LEVEL-66-ASCII

Object Computer name

LEVEL-66-ASCII

3. Optimization. The compiler may or may not have optimization features. If optimization was available by option, it was used during the validation process (during a separate execution of the Compiler Validation System) to determine if its use causes the compiler to produce a program which does not give the expected results. If the optimization is invoked through the compiler call statement then it is mentioned in paragraph 1 above. If it is invoked through the introduction of syntax in other than the Data and Procedure Divisions of the source program it is shown below. Optimization which would require modification to the Data and Procedure Divisions is not considered in this report in that it is beyond the scope of the use of standard COBOL and the validation process.

There is no specific optimization option for this compiler.

4. Compiler.

Level 66 COBOL CB3.0

5. Operating system.

GCOS Release 3I

SECTION 5. ASCII VALIDATION

5.1 Purpose of ASCII Validation

The ASCII Validation is performed by running a sequence of three CCVS74 programs (SQ118, SQ119, SQ120) using special procedures. The purpose of this special run is to validate that the compiler/operating system being tested is capable of processing ASCII code represented on magnetic tape and punched cards that were produced (in accordance with the appropriate American National Standard) by another system. There is also a magnetic tape and a card file created during the validation which will be taken to another system for further processing. The purpose is to determine whether the compiler/operating system being tested can also produce ASCII representation on magnetic tape and punched cards which can be processed by a another computer system.

5.2 Applicable ANSI Standards

The ASCII Validation is based on several American National Standards and presumes their support by the compiler/operating system being validated. These are:

1. American National Standard Programming Language COBOL X3.23-1974

   - The CODE-SET clause is used to read and write the ASCII files.
   - The PROGRAM COLLATING SEQUENCE clause is used to process the data in ASCII mode as well as native mode.
   - The SIGN...SEPARATE clause is used for signed data and all data is in the DISPLAY (character) mode.

2. American National Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) X3.4-1968. (Note that this describes the code, not the labeling and tape recording formats.)

3. American National Standard Hollerith Punched Card Code, X3.26-1970.

4. American National Standard Magnetic Tape Labels for Information Interchange, X3.27-1969.

5. American National Standard Recorded Magnetic Tape for Information Interchange (800 CPI, NZRI), X3.22-1967.

6. American National Standard Recorded Magnetic Tape for Information Interchange (1600 CPI, PR), X3.39-1973.

The language of the 1974 COBOL Standard provides the capability to accept, process, and produce ASCII code. The ASCII Standard describes the code insofar as the bit arrangement and configuration, but does not address recording tech-

niques, record formats or any labeling scheme. The 800 CPI, NZRI magnetic tape recording standard was used to establish the recording density and techniques. (1600 CPI, PE based on X3.39-1973 "Recorded Magnetic Tape for Information Interchange" could be used under special arrangements.) The tape labeling scheme used in these tests is based on X3.27-1969 but is also compatible with the revision to that tape label standard. Only the VOL1, HDR1, and EOF1 labels are used. The records are fixed length and unblocked.

5.3 ASCII Validation Process

During the validation, the Validation Manager for the Federal COBOL Compiler Testing Service uses the ASCII-encoded magnetic tape and card files in addition to the normal tape files associated with a validation. For the ASCII portion of the validation the following steps are performed:

1. The tape file and card deck (produced on another computer system) are used as input to several programs designed to validate whether the system being validated can accept and process the data as defined by the respective standards. Any changes made during this validation to the source programs reading the data are noted below in 5.4.1.

2. A tape file and card file are produced during the validation which should prove to be identical to the files described in 1 above. These two files are then processed on a different computer system to determine the degree to which the system being validated supports the ASCII standard. Any changes made during this validation to the source program producing the data are noted below in 5.4.2.

5.4 Results for This Validation

5.4.1. During execution of the ASCII Validation programs, the system was unable to process either a labelled or unlabelled tape, each created on a foreign system.

5.4.2. During execution of the ASCII Validation programs, the system created both a card deck and a labelled tape which were subsequently checked on a foreign computer system. Both the cards and the tape were determined to be in proper format. The data records on the tape were preceded by VOL1, HDR1, and HDR2 label records and a tape mark; and were followed by a tape mark, EOF1, and EOF2 label records, and a double tape mark. All labels were correct according to applicable standards.

APPENDIX A

VALIDATION SUMMARY WORKING DOCUMENT

A-1 This appendix is a working paper produced during the valication and documents the results of the compilation and execution of each of the programs comprising the CCVS. The results contained herein are based on the use of the compiler within the Validation Environment identified in this appendix. This appendix (Validation Summary Working Document) is not part of the official Validation Summary Report (VSR) and is not intended to reflect in any way the compiler's usefulness or degree of conformance to the language specifications.

The reader of this appendix should keep in mind that the same problem area may appear in more than one program, but is considered only as one single discrepancy and as such is reflected only once in the body of the VSR. (The VSR will in turn only reference the first occurrence of the problem in the appendix.)

The reference documents for COBOL are American National Standard Programming Language COBOL (X3.23-1974), and Federal Standard COBOL (FIPS PUB 21-1).

VALIDATION ENVIRONMENT

COMPILER IDENTIFICATION:	Level 66 COBOL CB3.0
COMPUTER SYSTEM:	H6680, single processor, 256K memory
OPERATING SYSTEM:	GCOS Release 3I

COMMUNICATION LEVELS 1 AND 2

No Communication programs were run. See Section 1.9.3.

DEBUG LEVEL 1

DB101 through DB104

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

DB105

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

This program exercises DEBUG ON ALL PROCEDURES. The debugging procedure failed:

1. To return the proper DEBUG-NAME for procedure-names receiving control via GO TO...DEPENDING... branches, for any except the first named branch (e.g., GO TO A B C DEPENDING... fails for branches B and C).

2. To be executed for some procedure-names receiving control via conditional branch (e.g., IF true-condition GO TO A. fails to activate the debugging procedure upon entry to A).

3. To return the proper DEBUG-NAME for some procedure names receiving control via an ALTERed GO TO statement.

4. To return the proper DEBUG-NAME for one (only) procedure-name in the middle of a sequence of PERFORM statements nested to twenty levels; the failure was at the twelfth level of nesting.

DEBUG LEVEL 2

DB201 through DB204

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

INTER-PROGRAM COMMUNICATION LEVEL 1

IC101 through IC115, and IC151 and IC152

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

INTER-PROGRAM COMMUNICATION LEVEL 2

IC201 through IC206

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

In IC201, all tests except CALL-TEST-01.01 failed. In IC203, CNCL-TEST-01.01, .02, and .03; and CNCL-TEST-05 all failed. This was apparently the result of the mixing of CALLs by literal and CALLs by identifier in the same program, and was assumed to be a loader problem.

IC207 and IC208

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

INDEXED I-O LEVEL 1

IX101 through IX107

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

INDEXED I-O LEVEL 2

IX201 through IX208

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

LIBRARY LEVEL 1

LB101 through LB107

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No failures. In LB103, the CCVS report file (to the printer) is closed and reopened during execution. The program ejected to a new page on the printer listing at this point (not ar error).

LIBRARY LEVEL 2

LB201 through LB207

A. Compilation

The characters COPY were syntax-scanned in comment-entry character-strings (SECURITY paragraph).

B. Execution

In LB201 COPY-TEST-11 failed. This test employs copied DATA DIVISION entries which resulted from pseudo-text replacement of entire data entries (from level number to terminating period). Two contiguous elementary 02 level items were replaced by two other elementary 02 level items. The compiler listing indicates that the pseudo-text replacement was correctly performed. However, the resulting text placed both of the 02 level items on the same source line; and therefore the execution error may be assumed to be the same problem as that reported for NC205.

NUCLEUS LEVEL 1

NC101 through NC108

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

NC109

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

When "STOP literal" is used, the system displays the literal to the operator and then suspends the program for a predetermined time interval. At the expiration of the interval, the system automatically returns the program to execution. The operator has no way to override this sequence and return the program to execution before expiration of the interval.

The statements STOP ZERO and STOP QUOTE were not executed; nothing appeared at the operator console, and the program did not pause at these two STOP statements.

NC110 through NC120 and NC151 through NC157

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

NC158

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

The same results obtained in NC109 for "STOP literal" statements were experienced here also.

NC159 through NC165

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

NUCLEUS LEVEL 2

NC201 through NC204

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

NC205

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

CONTIN-TEST-10 failed. In this test the contents of a grcup iter were being checked. The description of this item and its component sub-group and elementary items are packed together in the Data Division with more than one data entry (level number) placed on each source card image line.

NC206 through NC213

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

NC214

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

IF-TEST-7 failed. This test checks the semantics of NOT which negates a relational operator, and NOT used as a logical operator. The condition tested is:

IF NOT (I1 NOT GREATER I2 AND I3 AND NOT I4) GO ...

NC215 through NC217

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

NC218

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

UNST-TEST-06.02, UNST-TEST-07.02, and UNST-TEST-09.02 all failed. In each of the three tests, the DELIMITED BY ALL ... option is used in the UNSTRING statement. This implementation returns a string of the (repeated) delimiter character whereas CCVS74 expects only a single occurrence of the delimiter character to be placed in the receiving identifier.

RELATIVE I-O LEVEL 1

RL101 through RL109 and RL151 through RL153

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

RELATIVE I-O LEVEL 2

RL201 through RL205

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

REPORT WRITER LEVEL 1

RW101 through RW104

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

SEGMENTATION LEVEL 1

SG101 through SG106

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

SEGMENTATION LEVEL 2

SG201 through SG204

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

SEQUENTIAL I-O LEVEL 1

SQ101

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

In the BEFORE and AFTER ADVANCING tests of the WRITE statement, when the ADVANCING counts overflowed a physical printer page boundary (paper perforations), the system added six lines to the acvancing count. ADVANCING should take place without regard for physical page size except when the "PAGE" or "mnemonic" options are usec, or page size is controlled by the LINAGE clause.

SQ102 through SQ121 and SQ151 through SQ153

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

SEQUENTIAL I-O LEVEL 2

SQ201 through SQ212

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

SQ213

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

In WRT-TEST-01, WRT-TEST-02, and WRT-TEST-03, two extraneous characters appeared in columns 1 and 2 of each detail line. This appeared to be a storage allocation problem on the part of the compiler since the errors followed a pattern and the extraneous characters were the same as the contents of the

WORKING-STORAGE entry immediately preceding the affected detail line entry.

SQ214

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

SQ215

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

Same exception that was found in SQ101.

SQ216 through SQ218

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

SORT-MERGE LEVEL 1

ST101 through ST117

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

SORT-MERGE LEVEL 2

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

TABLE HANDLING LEVEL 1

TH101 through TH111, and TH151 and TH152

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

TABLE HANDLING LEVEL 2

TH201 through TH220

A. Compilation

No errors.

B. Execution

No errors.

FIPS LEVEL FLAGGING

Although not currently part of an official validation, the compiler being validated had compiler options available to request the flagging (marking) of all syntactical constructs that exceed a user-designated FIPS COBOL level. For the subject compiler, the compiler options and their corresponding FIPS levels are:

OPTION	LEVEL
LL	low level
LIL	low intermediate
HIL	high intermediate
HL	high level

A set of the CCVS74 programs was selected and compiled under the various options. No errors in proper flagging were discovered. Honeywell extensions to the standard COBOL language were flagged at all four levels.

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16. Abstracts

This Validation Summary Report (VSR) for the Honeywell Series 60 Level 66 COBOL Compiler Version CB3.0 (GCOS Release Version 3I) provides a consolidated summary of the results obtained from the validation of the subject compiler against the 1974 COBOL Standard (X3.23-1974 /FIPS PUB 21-1). The compiler was validated at the High level of FIPS PUB 21-1. The VSR is made up of several sections showing the discrepancies found. These include an overview of the validation which lists all categories of discrepancies by level/module within X3.23-1974, a section relating the categories of discrepancies to each of the Federal levels of the language; and a detailed listing of discrepancies together with the tests which were failed.

17. Key Words and Document Analysis. 17a. Descriptors

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Standards
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COBOL
Verifying
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Software Engineering

17b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms

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